AND THE WHITE WIN BASILY-TO-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-London, Conn., June 28.—Joy reigns in the heart of the Columbia College lad and loudly he is making known his happiness. No false notions of nodesty restrain him. The Columbia freshman crew has rowed clean away from the freshman eight of Harvard, and if that does not entitle anybody who imbibes learning at Columbia to yell as long as his lungs will stand it, he would like to know what under the sun does. Besides, has not the great "Bob" Cook said that the youngsters acquitted themselves like veterans! and "Bob" Cook knows a thing or two bout rowing. Throughout the greater part of the day there was much doubt whether the race would come off at all. It rained incessantly, a stiff breeze blew, and the temperature fell until everybody who hadn't brought an overcoat with him was shivering with the cold and wishing himself back in New-York, excepting, of course, the college lade, whose enthusiasm no amount of drenching can dampen

The course was the two-mile one. After 4 o'clock the wind diminished in force, the rain moderated and the course became fairly smooth. It was just as ad for one orew as for the other, and it was wisely decided to start the race. After a little rowing to get their blood circulating freely, the lads took off their flannel shirts just to show how little they minded a wetting. Both crews pulled well, but the Columbia boys looked brawnfer and tougher. They occupied the east side of the course, their opponents

boys caught the water first, and how tho Harvard boys ashore and affoat did shout! their joy was brick. With clean, long, even strokes the Columbia boys sent their shell through the water. Half a minute from the start the boats were even. In a minute there was clear water between them. Harvard rowed 36 strokes to the minute and Columbia 34, without apparently exerting themselves, Row ing in perfect time the Columbia freshmen con tinued to gain. Their opponents, too, rowed evenly, but they did not get that grip on the water Columbia There was not so much strength exerted when the blade was under water. It was noticeable, too, that they hardly feathered at all, and in conseque their thin oars caught a deal of wind. The half mile was made by Columbia in 28:06 and by Harvard in 80:01 1-2. Columbia had a lead of two lengths.

Already the race had become a procession. lumbia was rowing 33 and Harvard 32 strokes to the minute. Harvard quickened her stroke but gained The cry of Harvard became a melancholy wall. The Columbia boys shouted rapturously. Before reaching the finish line the Columbia boys spurted, tust to show how much was in them. The Harvard crew followed suit, but couldn't keep it up for more than a few strokes. They were badly beaten and badly winded. To-day will take place the great race between the

THE COLUMBIA BOYS LEAD THE PROCESSION.

Harvard and Yale University eights. If Harvard wins, little will she care for the defeat of her freshman crew, but the general opinion here is that she wen't, though everybody expects that the race will be a close and exciting one. The course trouble has been adjusted by moving the old course 250 feet up the river. "Bob" Cook feels sore about it, holding that the new course put both crews on even terms and avoided the cel grass, but he consoles himself with the expectation that to-morrow will bring Yale a fine

The Crocker House is full. Every other house and oarding-house will be more than full to-morrow. Whichever side wins, a powerful amount of shouting will be done over it. The start will be made about 5 o'clock. The freshman crews of Columbia and Harvard were composed as follows:

Harvard.

8. D. Parker

6. R. Winthrop

W. M. Fandall

E. N. Perkins

J. Longstreth

N. Lougworth

E. C. Hammond

A. J. Cunnock

W. H. Farquhar.

159 pounds. S. L'Anotealite
W. Moleculite
V. W. Lee
V. P. Robertson
A. G. Norrie
Cheseborough
Average
half-mile The official time by half-miles, was:

First half mile . 2 m. 54 1-2 sec.
Second half mile . 5 m. 50 sec.
Third half mile . 8 m. 37 sec.
Fourth half mile . 11 m. 54 sec. THE VOLUNTEER WINS OFF MARBLEHEAD

THE PURITAN DEFEATED IN A STIFF BREEZE-THE XARA BEATS THE BABBOON.

John Quincy Adams, John Wheelwright, Louis Stackpoles C. W. Cotting, A. A. Lawrence, J. A. Iasigi, the Greek Consul; Major Keller, Thomas C. Proctor, Thomas S. Edmonds, Charles Saunders, George S. Dabney, V. J. Jackson, pr., F. W. Breed, E. Francis Parker, B. W. Russell, Henry Parkman, Charles S. Whiling, Jos'ah Quiney, E. A. Boardman, W. L. Jeffries, George Mixter, Ogden Codman, J. R. Thomas, A. L. Huntington, Charles T. Lovering, Charles L. Young, Frank Merriam, Edward S. Gresi, George B. Chase, Joseph S. Diglow and others.

To yachtsmen the chief interest to-day perhaps centred around the two latest samples of naval architecture of Edward Burgess-the Babboon and the Xara. To-day the Babboon was beaten by the Xara in a good breeze and sea sufficiently rough to test the

qualities of both sloops.

The most interesting feature of the races, however, was the contest between the Volunteer and Puritan. The Puritan was sailed by Captain Crocker, her old commander, and the Volunteer by Captain Haff. The course sailed was around an equilateral triangle each um of which was twelve miles long, the large boats making thirty-six miles and the small ones twentylour. The entries were as follows: Sloops-First Class: Volunteer, Puritan and Stranger.

Stoops-First Class: Volunteer, Puritan and Stranger.

Pitth Class: Hosper, Dream. Sixth Class: Baboon,

Xara. Seventh Class: Hilda. Clytta.

Schooners-First Class: Gitana, Miranda, Adrienne.

Third Class: Diana.

The Puritan made the first leg of the course in about one hour and three minutes. The second leg of the course for the big boats was almost a dead beat to windward, and the progress was consequently much slower. Soon after passing the stake the Volunteer came up to her rival, and the two famous Durgess sloops sailed grandly side by side. The Volunteer soon shot ahead, and whon the second mark was reached there was at least two miles of open water between the two boats. The time at the second mark was as follows:

Volunteer 2:37:22 Puritan 2:52:50
On the home stretch the big sloops made much betbetter time. The Puritan here made up some of her lost time, the unofficial time being as follows:

The Volunteer made a gain over the Puritan during the entire thirty-six miles of about fourteen minutes. The above tables of time are not official, but are substantially correct. The entire affair was managed excellently and with that spirit of liberality and courtesy which marks all the races conducted by the Eastern Yacht Club.

A ONCE FAMOUS TRAITOR DIES.

Elkton, Md., June 28 .- Thomas B. Lincoln, the only person tried for treason during the War of the Rebellion, died to-day, at his farm near here, age seventy-

HIS RELATIVES SUSPECT MURDER. Joseph, alias "Hugh" McGuire, died last Saturday at Believue Hospital. He was taken there on Friday night in a carriage by two men, who refused to give their names. His body was covered with bruises and there was a wound on his foot that looked as if it had been made with a knife. McGuire lived with his aunt, Mrs. McDonough, in Brooklyn.

John McGuire, of No. 48 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, the brother of the dead man, and his wife called at Police Headquarters last evening, and said that they believed that Joseph had received his fatal wounds at No. 68 Bayard-st. Two detectives were sent out to investigate McGuire's story. At No. 68 Bayard-st., which is an unsavory place, no one remembered having seen Joseph McGuire on Friday, and, in fact, no one could be found who knew him. It was learned, how-ever, that there had been a fight there on Friday. At Bellevue Hospital last everying it was stated by the surgeon who had charge of McGuire that his death was caused by spiral negligitis.

THE SCHOOLS WILL NOT CLOSE TO-DAY.

THE SCHOOLS WILL NOT CLOSE TO ALL.

Teachers and scholars acre allie disappointed to learn
posterday that the resolution of Commissioner Seligman to
close the schools on the last Friday in June does not go
into effect this year. The resolution provides that the
schools shift close in the future the last Friday in June
instead of July 3, and the Board of Education took no
further action relating to it. This year there are two
days, Monday and Tuesday of next week, on which school
causions will be continued, a though it was said by teach

nd there was little that could be effected in thes days, which precede the summer vacation.

JUDGE THURMAN'S ACCEPTANCE. RECEIVING THE MESSENGERS FROM ST.

EXPRESSING HIS GRATITUDE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION-PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE COM

Columbus, June 28 (Special).—Judge Thurman was to-day officially informed of his nomination for Vice-President by the same committee which called upor President Cleveland on Tuesday. There were about forty members in the party, which arrived by special train from Washington this forenoon. General Collins of Boston, was in charge. Several members of the Call fornia and other Western delegations were along. A committee of local Democrats, representing the clubs and members of the Democratic State Committee met the visitors at the station. There was no demonstration or parade. A short business meeting was held at the hotel and the formal notification drawn up and eigned by every member i It was also decided to wear bandanna handkerchiefs in the pockets only and not around the hats as heretofore. Instead, a resolution was adopted in favor of the American fing handkerchief, which was adopted at Chicago by the Repub licans. One Democrat remarked that the Republi cans had no more right to use the flag than the Democrats, and it was unanimously chosen in preference to the bandanna. Thus arrayed the party were driver, to Judge Thurman's home, arriving at 1 o'clock. The reception was in the adjoining house of Allen W. Thurman. The committee formed a semi-circle in the parlors, General Collins in the centre. Judge Thurman in full dress came in facing all present and was greeted with considerable applause. General Collins made a brief speech, introducing Charles D. Jacob, of Louisville, who read the address of the committee, one point in which was that the Democracy, in nominating Mr. Thurman, had honored themselves by relieving their party from the charge of ingratitude. Judge

I pray you to accept my very sincere thanks for the kind and courteous manner in which you have com municated to me the official information of my nomination by the St. Louis Convention. You know, without my saying it, that I am prefoundly grateful to the Convention and to the Democratic party for the honor conferred upon me, and the more so that it was wholly unsought and undestred by me. Not that I undervalued a distinction which any man of our party, however eminent, might highly prize, but simply be cause I had ceased to be ambitious of public life. Bu when I am told in so earnest and imposing a manner that I can still render service to the good cause to which I have ever been devoted, a cause to which I am bound by the ties of affection, by the dictates of judgment, by a sense of obligation for favors so often con ferred upon me, and by a fervent hope that the party

may long continue to be a blossing to the Republic, what can I under such cir-cumstances, do, but to yield my private wishes to the demand of those whose opinions I am bound to respect. (Applause.) Gentlemen, with an unfeigned diffidence in my ability to fulfil the expectations that led to my nomination, I yet feel it to be my duty to accept and to do all that it may be in my power to do to merit so marked a distinction. men, the country is blessed by and able and honest Administration of the General Government. (Applause.)

We have a President who wisely, bravely, diligently and patriotically discharges the duties of his high office. (Applause.) I fully believe that the best interests of the country require his re-election, and the hope that I may be able to contribute somewhat to bring about that result is one of my motives for acbring about that result is one of my motives for accepting a place on our ticket, and I also feel it my duty to labor for a reduction of taxes and to put a stop to that accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury that in my judgment is not only prejudicial to our innancial welfare, but is in a high degree dangerous to honest and constitutional government. (Applause.) I suppose, gentlemen, that I need say no more today. In due time and in accordance with established usage I will transmit to your chairman a written acceptance of my nomination, with such observations upon public questions as may seem to me to be proper. (Applause.)

He was frequently interrupted with applause and when through was introduced formally to all present.

then through was introduced formally to all present. Next his wife, children and grandchildren were presented and there was a half hour informal talk fol-lowed by lunch. Before the committee departed it was phetographed with Judge Thurman in the centre. The members demanded that Mrs. Thurman should be in the group, and she was brought cut with some reluctance, but carried a large bandanna, which she wanted displayed conspicuously in the picture.

HILL, HEWITT AND CARLISLE. THE MAYOR'S LETTER CALLS FORTH HISSES-EVAD-ING THE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The County Democracy office-holders have been making great exertions for the last two weeks to hold Boston, June 28 (Special).-The annual regatta of a ratification meeting that would overtop the Tamthe Eastern Yacht Club was sailed to-day over the many meeting of June 12, which was gotten up in usual course of the club off Marblehead, in a stiff two days. It came off at the Academy of Music last cratic organization of the kind in New-England and a number of prominent society people were among those on board. There were present Captain R. R. Forbes, number of letters from invited "statesmen" were Equally with the Executive Department it is bound to expresented. Only those from Perry Belmont and ercise them in a proper manner and for Constitutional pur-Abram S. Hewitt were read. The applause which poses. But if from a factious or revolutionary spirit it greeted the Mayor's name was strongly interlarded shall ever fall to do this, and thereby cripples the power greeted the Mayor's name was strongly interlarded

ter.) I shall not, therefore, take any part in the active work of the approaching Presidential election; but nevermoney shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consetheless I cannot be, and am not, indifferent to the novel issue which it presents. For the first time within my recollection what may be termed the personal equation of the candidates is eliminated from the contest, inasmuch as either of the gentlemen who are put in nomination for President will undoubtedly fill the office with credit and success. This fact, fortunately, makes it possible to con-centrate public attention upon the principles which the candidates represent, as expressed in the platforms adopt-

ed by the respective National Conventions.

After discussing the question of taxation and tariff at some length, and attacking the Republican legis-lation on the subject, Mr. Hewlit straddled the Democratic measures now before Congress thus:

I have made this statement in as simple language as I can use without indersing any particular measure for the reduction of taxation. The Democratic party is pledged to make this reduction "in a spirit of fairness to all in-terests." The Mills bill may or may not fulfil this piedge; terests." The Mills bill may or may not fulfil this pledge; but if it shall appear that it discriminates unfairly against any existing industry, it violates the Democratic pledge and should be amended so as not to put the occupations of the people in peril in any direction whatever. The raw materials and waste products of industry should be free in all cases, because the revenue collected from them is deducted from the fund available for the payment of wages. Such duties increase the cost to the consumer and diminish the carnings of the producer. They constitute a useless obstruction to the growth of industry and the employment of labor. The Mills bill is defective in not applying this principle in all cases, and should be amended so as to make this fundamental principle the basis of tariff reform.

The orater of the evening, Speaker John G. Carlisle, was in a sorry predicament. His voice was hollow and his utterance balf-hearted. He did not assume boldly to declare for his favorite doctrine of free trade, and show, as he would undoubtedly have preferred, how much better workingmen would be off if the tariff were removed and their wages were cut down to starvation prices of European laborers. On the contrary he was obliged to resort to the ancient dodge that the Democrats were against free trade. Democrats were represented as really better protectionists than the Republicans and the Mills bill as a good protection measure. He abused the Republicans but made no effort to face the real issues of the campaign.

Governor Hill followed with practically the same speech that he made before the Tammany meeting. The orater of the evening, Speaker John G. Car-

speech that he made before the Tammany meeting. The other speakers were ex-Governor Leon Abbett, of New-Jersey, and Congressman McMillin, of Ten-

## AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS,

There was an extremely pleasant reunion of the members of the Washington Association, of New-Jersey, yesterday at Morristown, upward of 400 persons assembling during the afternoon at General Washington's historic headquarters, at the old Ford Mansion, as guests of the Doard of Trustees. The reception lasted from 2 until 6 p. m. Lander's band, from New-York, was in attendance, and a luncheon was served in a pavilion that was set up on the lawn for the occasion. The expense of the enteralnment was borne by the trustees. and will not involve any expense to the State, as some croakers have intimated.

Many valuable relies have been added to the museum during the last year, the most rare object being the original commission, on parchment, of the Continental Congress, appointing Washington Commander-in-Chief.

Congress, appointing Washington Commander-in-Chief.
This was presented to the society by Ferdinand J.
Dreer, of Philadelphia. The society purchased during
the year, from Colonel C. P. Prido, of South Carolina, a
punch bowl that was given to one of his ancestors by
Washington, and a pair of vases that were presented
to the same person by Ladayette.

The following officers were elected; J. W. Roberts,
president; W. V. V. Lidgerwood, 1st vice-president;
W. L. King, 2d vice-president and secretary; H. O.
March, treasurer; and John O. H. Pitney, assistant
secretary. Trustees elected for three years; George
A. Halsey, of Newark; James F. Randolph, Morristown; and Edward A. Stevens, of Hoboken. Among
those present were Mr. and Mrs. George A. Halsey,
Henry W. Miller, Henry C. Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. Silas
C. Halsey, Thomas B. Peddle, Robert F. Ballantine,
Mr. and Mrs. James N. Arbuckle, Mr. and Mrs. Wynant
Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Turnbull, Mr.
and Mrs. Albert H. Vernam, Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mrs. Millen Ford, Miss Mamie Cookman, of
Philadelphia, Miss Hooley, of Chicago, Miss Allie Mulligan, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Goble.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

ITS USE AND ABUSE POINTED OUT BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS. THE PRESIDENT'S PRACTICE IN PENSION MATTERS

THE DIFFERENCE ONE OF OPINION-DANGERS OF EXECUTIVE USURPATION-HISTORY OF THE VETO POWER. Washington, June 28.-Senator Davis, of Minnesota, hairman of the committee on Pensions, presented to the Senate to-day the following exhaustive report on

President Clevelaud's veto messages, and the machinery by which they are produced. The report says: Since the 8th day of May, 1886, one hundred and thirty-six special acts granting pensions to individuals have been disapproved by the President. Legislation of this character has been a matter of

settled and favored policy for a very long period, com-mencing before the Cival War. These disapprovals were mencing before the Cival War. These disapprovals were based, in a great majority of cases, upon the expressed opinion of the President that Congress has erred in the judgment upon mere questions of fact, such as the incurrence of disability in the service; or whether death from a disease or casualty asserted to be the secondary result of some disease incurred in the service ought to be held, upon the testimony, to be so referable; or whether the proof before Congress showed the existence whether the proof before Congress showed the existence of any disability whatever.

The practice of the President respecting bills of this

character is indicated by the following extract from his essage of May 8, 1886, disapproving an act to increase the pension of Andrew J. Hill: "There have lately been presented to me on the same day for approval nearly two hundred and forty tills granting and increasing pensions, and restoring to the pension list the names of parties which, for cause, have been dropped. To aid Executive which, for cause, have been dropped. To aid Executive action, they were referred to the Pension Bureau for examination and report." This practice is further disclosed by the following extract from the report of the committee upon the message disapproving Senate bill 2,005, XLIXth Congress, 1st Session, granting a pension

to Mary J. Nottage:
"The files of papers in these vetced cases, which are now in possession of your committee, contain a letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, under date of June 14, 1886, stating that he encloses enrolled bills as follows, enumerating 118 House bills and 11 Senate bills, and intructing the Commissioner of Pensions as follows

" Please cause the same to be critically examined, and report to this Department whether, in your opinion, any objections to their approval are known to exist. In cases where objections exist, they should be specifically set

That this method of procedure still continues is appar ent from several messages now in question. The result is that the decisions of Congress upon the facts in reversal of the decisions of the Bureau of Pensions are referred by the President to that Bureau for "examination and report," and for any such "objections to their approval as are known to exist," in which cases such object

are to be "specifically set forth."

It is, of course, impossible for the President to examine the mass of documentary evidence upon which each case depends, and which is invariably examined by the committee, and it follows the, when he disagrees with Congress upon the questions of fact in these cases, his judgment must be based, not upon the reports of the committees, in which the facts are always stated with sufficient fulness, but upon the report of some subordinate in the Bureau of Pensions. This Bureau, whose action Congress has reversed, is thus enabled to review the action of Congress by the express direction of the President.

These reports of the Bureau cannot in the nature of things possibly be made by any one person within the time during which the President can hold bills for consideration when they are received by him in such numbers This explains the numerous inconsistencies of Executive action which are hereinafter fully exposed.

This method of consideration is an abridgment by the Executive of the exercise of the right of Congress to waive that strict proof which is required in ordinary cases in the Department, under the somewhat technical rules that have grown up out of repeated precedents. This results plainly from the practice that Executive disapproval follows in, any case where the records of the Bureau are deemed by the President not to sustain the action of Congress. This invasion upon the province of Congress goes further. annuls the undoubted power to determine by the will of its majority that the public money shall be appropriated for a legitimate and constitutional purpose.

1t cannot be maintained upon any fair construction

the Constitution that the power of Executive disapproval ought to be exercised upon acts of this character for the sole reason that the President differs in opinion from Congress upon a mere question of the weight of testimony, or upon the expediency of a special set which subserves a proper general purpose and which imperils no power of any

If it shall ever become established that such an excicise of the veto power has sufficient warrant as to this class of cases, it must follow that it is proper in all cases. That this has never before been systematically attempted in any class of cases does not remove the cause for alarm. Usurpations move rapidly in republics from small objects to those of the greatest concern. That the power exists in the Executive to disapprove any legislative measure cannot be denied. But the duty undentably also exists that it shall not be used in such a manner, or upon any occasion or pretext, as to make its exercise operate as an encroachment upon the powers of other departments of the

It is the theory of our Government that the great body scription if not by restrictive definition and enumeration with hisses. Mr. Hewitt wrote:

I find that I cannot give any time to politics without the power of the Constitution and it will be no defence neglecting my official duties as Mayor. (Derisive laughter) I shall not the power of the Constitution was committed by the refusal to exercise quence of appropriations made by law." A factious Congress can stop every function of the Judicial Department by refusing to enact laws making appropriations therefor. In doing so it would as clearly violate the Constitution as would a factious or usurping President who should infuse to approve an act making such appropriations in a case where the two-thirds vote necessary to enact the law

over the disapproval could not be obtained.

The right to so use the power of Executive disapproval as to change the ordinary method of legislative action by a majority vote, upon proper subjects of legislation, merely because the Executive differs from Congress upon the sufficiency of proof or the expediency of relief, does not, in the opinion of your committee, exist. Such a miscon-coption of the extent of Executive power, making it limitless, is fraught with dangers to the independence of Congress and to its constitutional powers, and it clearly implies that a factious or usurping President who purposes to subordinate to his will that department to which the Constitution has confided the principal powers of Government can rightfully do this and prevent the will of the people from taking statutory form, except by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress.

The present Chief Executive has disapproved 162 bills. Of these 136 are bills granting pensions to individuals All of his predecessors vetoed but 133 billis. None of his An of his predecessors vetoed but 135 bins. None of his predecessors vetoed any acts of this character, excepting President Grant, who disapproved but five, and none of these were unsanctioned because of any difference of opinion upon the facts. The bill to pension Abigail Ryan was disapproved by President Grant because her name was already on the rolls; that to pension Ann Moutgomery was disapproved merely to enable Congress to correct an ambiguity in the act and thereby to benefit the soldier's children; that to pension R. R. Crawford because he was aiready enjoying all the pension the general law allowed him; that to pension Lewis Hinely because his true name was Helnlig; that to pension Eliza Jane Plumer because the company to which her husband belonged was misde-scribed in the bill. These bills were disapproved by this great soldler and patriot, who knew and felt the obligations of the Nation to its defenders, not for the purpose of defeating relief, but to enable relief to be granted by amendments, or because relief had previously been given.

The yeto power was odious to the founders of the Gov-

ernment. The first count in the Declaration of Inde-pendence against the King of Great Eritain is that "He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and has refused his assent to laws the most wincession on accessary for the public good." The persistent vetoes of the royal Governor led to his expulsion from South Carolina before hostilities broke out. In Virginia the repeated veto of acts to check the slave trade was one of the most prominent of Colonial grievances. So unpopular was this power that it was conterred by only one of the

first constitutions of the original States-Massachusetts. To overcome the popular distrust the advocates of the Tederal Constitution urged that the power had not been exercised in England for nearly a century as to acts of Parliament; that it would never be employed by any President except to protect his own constitutional powers or in rare cases of public emergency where revolutionary legislation should menace the general weal; that it was a power whose utility lay rather in its existence and in the fear that it might possibly be employed than in its use; that such existence was necessary (to use Hamilton's ex-pression) "because of the superior weight and influence of the legislative body"—a foreboding which has not

been verified by our history.

A contemporaneous exposition of this power will be found in an official opinion delivered by Mr. Jefferson to President Washington, Mr. Jefferson then being Secretary of State. It was given upon the bill granting a charter to the Bank of the United States. He remarks: "It must be added, however, that unless the President's mind, on a view of everything which is urged for and against the bill, is tolerably clear that it is unauthorized by the Con-stitution; if pre and com hang so as to balance his judg-ment, a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are clearly inisied by error, ambition or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President."

"The primary inducement," says Mr. Madison, " in con-

would only be permitted in cases where encroachments were attempted upon the royal prerogative."

The framers of the Constitution well knew that paper limitations of power never execute themselves. They knew that the checks and balances of the Constitution depend for their efficacy upon the wisdom and the patriotism of the persons to whom their exercise is confided. They

knew that maladministration can make them as destructive as correct application can make them preservative. The same just conceptions have been entertained by the redecessors of the present Chief Magistrate. They have,

in the opinion of your committee, been disregarded by him.

The inordinate proportions to which the executive power has grown during the last twenty-five years, through the tendency to centralization; through the production of those great subjects of administration which have come under executive control through its departments; through the political influence of office-holders, and through the discretionary power of the Executive over an enormous financial system, give just cause for apprehension. To admit that these powers, " which have increased, which are increasing and which ought to be diminished," can be reinforced by a constitutional exercise of the yeto power upon the action of Congress upon subjects clearly within its province and its duty, and involving not the least in-fringement upon any other department, is to admit a power totally subversive of the ends of government and destruc-

tive to the Federsi Constitution.

This report is based upon the President's veto of the following bills granting pensions:

(S. 292) William Sackman, sr.;
(S. 465) Jehanna Loewinger, widow;
(S. 549) Hannah R. Langdon, widow;
(S. 1.237) Anna Mertz, widow, and the minor children
of Charles A. Mertz;
(S. 509) Botsey Mansfield, widow;
(S. 538) Mary Sullivan, widow;
(S. 1.957) Virtue Smith, widow.
They were verted by the President nea

They were vetoed by the President nea

nce of opinion between him and Con. facts in the case.

The above report of the committee, in addition to the foregoing general considerations, contains a re-examina-tion in each of the cases disapproved and recommends the passage of the bills, the objections of the President to the

passage of the bills, the objections of the Freschit states contrary notwithstanding. It also presents reports of the committee upon bills passed during the XLIXth Congress and which the President signed, presenting substantially the same facts and merits which exist in the above veteed bills. THE CAMPAIGN OPENS IN THE HOUSE

FALSE STATEMENTS BY THE "PREMIER." THE ISSUE READILY MET BY JUDGE KELLEY AND

MR, REED - LIVELY TALK ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM. Washington, June 28 .- The tariff debate in the

House to-day was bright and breezy, and though barely two pages of the bill were acted on the time was well employed. To divert attention from the damaging assaults of Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, T. H. B. Brown, of Virginia, and Mr. Farquhar, of New-York, who, speaking for the farmers of their respective States, denounced the policy of breaking down the American market with Canadian-raised farm products, " Premier Mills raised the shout of "free whiskey," and labored hard to put the Republicans on the defensive.

J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, said any man who coldly and with his judgment well in hand asserted that the Republican party was in favor of free whiskey capable of development, according to the Darrinian theory, through countless cycles of time, without mounting intellectually to the dignity of a brevet ass." This sally was received with overwhelming shouts of laughter and applause.

Premier" Mills angrily inquired whether the gentleman intended that remark to apply to him. Mr. Taylor replied that he would repeat his remark, and did so, simply substituting "etc., etc.," for the closing word.

"Premier" Mills repeated his assertion of yesterday, that the platform of the Republican party favored the repeal of internal revenue taxes-a statement was received with loud shouts of denial. He stated that the majority of the Republican party was opposed to the extreme position taken at Chicago, and after the Chicago Convention had been "lashed and scourged" into taking ground for free whiskey, gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ke'ley), who had heretofore been in the minority, hastened to congratulate the Convention upon having at last taken the

heroic stand which he himself occupied. Judge Kelley responded that no man who had read or heard what he had said on the subject of internal taxation since the close of the war, was justified in charging him with being in favor of free whiskey. He had never favored it. He had demanded that the supervision of the National Government be removed from the fields, the farmers and the orchards of the He had demanded that the Democrats carry out their platform of 1884, which promised an aboli-

tion of the internal taxes. "I in favor of free whiskey i" exclaimed Judge Kelley. "It was a dire party necessity which made the chairman of Ways and Means make such a charge." Ho asked the Democrats to-day to keep faith with the people of the South, who had been deluded into their support four years ago by their lying promises to remove the internal taxes. (Applause on Republican

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said surely the gentleman from had confidence in his statement, no one knew better than the gentleman from Texas that there would not be enough Democrats left in half the States of the Union to make up an electoral ticket. (Loud laughter and applause.) The centleman's statement was worthy the dignity of the stump, but not of the position of chairman of Ways and Means. But it was characteristic. If the Democratic party should begin a political campaign without a false statement, its own friends would not know it. (Renewed laughter.) The Republican position was simply this, that if after having tried every other method of reducing taxes, consistently with the maintenance of the protective sys tem, they had to choose between internal taxes and protection, they would stand by the system of protection

for American industries. (Applause.)
Mr. Weaver (Dem.), of Iowa, was proceeding to criticise the Internal Revenue plank of the Chicago

eriticise the Internal Revenue plank of the Chicago platform, when Mr. Wise (Dem.), of Virginia, interrupted by shouting: "I am a Democrat, and I am in favor of repealing the tobacco tax." The Republicans warmly applauded this declaration.

Then consideration of details of the bill was resumed. The paragraphs relating to the free admission of books and pamphlets printed in other languages than the English was passed, and these articles were stricken from the free list: Pulp, for papermakers; use; hatters' furs. not on the skin; and lime, makers' use; hatters' furs, not on the skin; and lime, linseed or flaxseed, marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared, and plaster of Parls, when ground or cal-cined.

THE USUAL APPROPRIATION HITCH. ONLY THREE OUT OF FOURTEEN APPROPRIATION

BILLS PASSED-WHERE THE BLAME RESTS. Washington, June 28 (Special).-Never before have the appropriation bills been in such a backward conn, and never before has there existed less excuse for their being so than now. The fiscal year close on Saturday next, and three only out of four-teen appropriation bills have become law. This, certainly, is an extraordinary state of things, for which even Mr. Randall, who is generally employed by Democrats as a scapegoat in such matters, cannot be held entirely responsible, since a House, controlled by his party associates, deprived him of the power to report from his committee a number of the more important appropriation bills. It is not so much Ma Randall who is to blame as the incompetent majority in the House, which, in its efforts to break down American industries, cannot find time enough to aftend to the wants of the Government and dispatch the business of the public with promptness and intelli-

There was, of course, the usual debate in the Senate when the whole matter came up for discussion today; and, as usual, it led to the customary resolves, which are quickly enough broken afterward, not to stand such treatment at the hands of the House any longer.

The three bills which have become law are the Indian, the Military Academy and the Pensions Appropriation bills. The most important of these measures-the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill-reached the Senate on June 1, only, after the House had been in session six months. The bill next in importance to the Legislative is the Sucdry Civil Appropriation bill. It did not reach the Senate until last Tuesday. Its printing, of course, was not completed until yesterday, and it cannot be taken up by the Senate Appropriations Committee until to-morrow, or only twenty-four hours before the expiration of the fiscal year. The Naval Approprition bill, which is not considered by Mr. Randall's Committee in the House at all, but was taken away from its jurisdiction three years ago largely upon the ground that it was always so late in being reported. and is now considered by the Naval Affairs Committee, was not submitted to the Senate until last Monday

The District of Columbia and the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills are in conference yet. In the latter, there is a hitch over the item inserted by the Senate authorizing the President to expend \$25,000 for a scientific commission of three persons to con-sist of "one officer of the army or navy, competent for such service, a geologist and mineralogist, and a ferring the veto power upon the President, is to enable him to defend himself. Indeed, even in England, where the King is considered a part of Par iament, and therefore possessing a share of legislative poyer, the royal negative

subject of that country as shall be thought of inter-

est to the United States. The Agricultural bill has passed the Senate with amendments, but the House has so far falled to make provisions for a conference. The Army Appropriaprovisions for a conference. The Army Appropria-tion bill and the River and Harbor bill are pending in the Senate. The Post-Office Appropriation bill is before the House Committee with Senate amendments, that providing for the South American mail service, introduced by Mr. Frye, being the greatest obstacle to an agreement. The Fortification and the Gen-eral Dedictory Appropriation bills have not even been reported to the House yet, nearly seven months after Congress has been in session.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMY BILL Washington, June 28.-After Mr. Allison had nade his report to the Senate to-day on the present condition of appropriation bills (for summary of which see another dispatch), and the Senate had passed severa amendments to the River and Harbor bill, mainly with reference to the demands of Southern Senators, the Army Appropriation bill was considered. One important amendment reported by the committee was agreed to—the insertion of an item appropriating \$600,000 for cannon and carriages, projectiles, ex-periments in the means of protecting torpedo lines, etc.-all materials to be of American manufacture. Another amendment was the insertion of a new section authorizing negotiations for the purchase of the 225 acres of land on the Hudson River, directly south of the Military Reservation at West Point, belonging to

the estate of Edward V. Kinsley.

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment to insers an additional section appropriating \$750,000 for an army gun factory at Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. \$5,000,000 for the purchase of steel for high-power coast defence guns of eight, ten and twelve inch calibre; \$500,000 for the purchase of submarine mines, cable galleries and appliances to operate submarine mines, and \$100,000 for the purchase of submarine controllable torpedoes and torpedo boats. Without acting on the bill or the amendment the Senate adjourned.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, June 28.—The offerings of bonds to-day aggregated \$5,309,000, in lots, as follows:

Four per cents, coupon, \$22,000 at not under 128. Four per cents, registered, \$10,000 at 128 5-16, \$1,000 at highest price to-day, \$1,000 at same, \$1,500,000 at 128 1-4.

Four and a half per cents, registered, \$3,500,000 at 107 1-2, \$275,000 at 107 1-8. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: \$22,000 four per cents, coupon, at 128; \$1,000, \$1,000 and \$250 four per cents, registered, at 128.

CLARK SAYS KEENAN WANTS BLACKMAIL. THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPLANATION OF THE "BOOD-LER'S " SUIT AGAINST HIM.

John Keenan's attempt to blackmall Heman Clark, of the firm of O'Brien & Clark, into sharing with him the profits of the Aqueduct contracts is by no means the end to which he will go to add to his wealth, for a suit to establish a partnership with Mr. Clark is already on the way and will be instituted as soon as the case now on hand has been disposed of. The present suit, Mr. Clark said yesterday, was simply preparatory and evidently begun to draw the fire of the defence. Mr. Clark also said that this was simply a blackmailing scheme and that Keenan was trying to get money out of him. A big quarrel took place between him and Keenan when Mr. Clark refused to "put up" the \$50,000 to buy Hubert O. Thompson's support. Before that time Keenan had been get lemanly and polite, but when that occurred he unmasked himself and became the cold, unserupulous villain that he is. It was then that the papers which had been drawn up wer6 destroyed by Clark, and Keepan said that he had des royed his. The destruction was the result of Mr. Clark's refusal to "put up" the amount necessary to make tender the hearts of Hubert O. Thompson and his fol-"In 1886," said Mr. Clark, "this firm owed \$600,000, and there were suits for that amount against the company by the relatives of people who had been killed, or these who were injured, owing to the peculiarly difficult and dangerous nature of the work on the Aqueduct. We were in a tight fix, and I sent Mr. Mooney to Canada to see Keenan, to see if he wanted to keep up his interest in the firm and put cash for his representation. What did he say, Mr. Mooney 1"

Mr. Mooney, who was sitting near, answered: " He said that he wouldn't put in a cent, and wouldn't

have anything to do with the company." Ex-Controller Edward V. Loew was not in his office yesterday; in fact, he kept out of town altogether, so his secretary said. Keenan told him, when he accepted the nomination for Controller, that it wouldn't cost him anything, but during the campaign \$20.000 was wanted and Keenan went to Mr. Loew for it, promising to pay it back.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL SAFETY OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Since you take considerable interest in the subject of electric railways and have been publishing ber of accidents is wholly unfounded. In this country alone electric roads have now carried, it is estimated, some 25,000 000 passengers, not a single one of whom has been hurt. The alleged accident at Jamaica, L. I., where a woman was scared by the dropping of a trolly on the roof of the car, is too absurd to be seriously noted. Outside of that there are, I believe, two instances in which it is asserted a herse and a mule have been killed by direct contact or entanglement with a large extent of conductor that had fallen. I venture, therefore, to assert that no other method of travel in our cities can show a record to compare in any way with the electric for ease and In regard to the assertions of J. Murray Mitchell, as to what the English Board of Trade does in limiting the potentials of currents, I must state that he is saily misinformed. I could mention a great many places in England where potentials eight times as high as he names are in use in connection with American systems of electric lighting apparatus. As to electric railways, the English are as yet cally without any, but where they have been tried currents of 250 and 300 volts are in use, and with such conditions as we adopt here in America for safety, the Board of Trade is, to use its own language, "prepared to authorize a difference of potential considerably in excess of this limit, with suitable pre-cautions." America need not go to England to learn how to operate electrical inventions. New-York, June 27, 1888. AARON K. STILES.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Four years ago I was in favor of Cleveland, but new as I see the drift of the Democratic party toward free-trade, I am (and all sensible workingmen should be) solid for Harrison and Morton. the rascals out" is more appropriate for the Demo-crats then it has ever been with the Republican party in power, although used against it four years ago. New-York, June 27, 1888. C. A. SPRENGER.

HOW TO WIN.

o the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir Your article in to-day's "Tribune," "How to Win," expresses exactly what we shall need during coming campaign, and who is better able to furnish the material to work with than you? Can you not furnish the workers of the party with a small pamphlet setting forth the facts of both sides to be used to enlighten the thousands of working people? I believe there will be a very large floating vote this year and the Democracy have the decided advantage of having cheaper newspapers.
New-York, June 28, 1888.

Respectfully yours,
E. A. RIEGE.

REUNION OF THE 30TH REGIMENT. Poughkeepsie, June 28 (Special).—The reunion of the 30th New-York Regiment of Volunteers occurred to-day, the parade being made in a pouring rain storm. It was witnessed by throngs of speciators.

and sleight posts of the Grand Army of this city, Bolton Post of Lansingburg, George H. Thomas Camp, No. 70, Troy; the 19th and 15th separate companies N. Y. S. N. G. and others. The commands participating in it included Hamilton THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS.

WASHINGTON, June 28 - For Massachusetts, Connection: Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fresh to brisk easterly winds, high on the coast, backing to light to fresh westerly and variable; rain, followed by fair weather, lower followed by higher temperature, TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Moraing. Night. 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 8 10 12 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 91011 30.5 

30.0 TRINUNE OFFICE, June 29, 1 a. m .- The coolness of Wedness

Triffers of the control of the corresponding day last year, 13.5° lower than on the corresponding day last year, 13.5° lower than on

BLACKMAILING RUMBELLERS.

AN OFFICER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENT TION OF CRIME ARRESTED. Oscar M. Williams, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was arrested yesterday on a charge of blackmail. Wednesday morning he and another officer of the society, named Granger, went to another officer of the society, named Granger, went to the rum shop of Thomas O'Connor, at No. 6 Water-st., and Granger remained outside while Williams went in and told O'Connor that in his capacity as an officed he had discovered strong evidence upon which O'Connor was about to be indicted for violating the Sunday liquor law. However, the matter could be satisfactorily "fixed" and O'Connor could escape in-dictment if he would pay Williams \$10. O'Connor told him to come again in the afternoon and he would

told him to come again in the afternoon and he see what he could do. As soon as Williams had gone, O'Connor went to Captain William McLaughlin, of the First Police Pro-Captain William McLaughlin, of the First Police Procinct, and told him what had occurred. Upon the
captain's advice, O'Connor arranged another meeting
for yesterday afternoon, when he gave Williams two
85 bills. Two of Captain McLaughlin's detectives
were present at the time and witnessed the whole
transaction. As soon as the money was paid over
Williams was arrested. He offered no resistance and
appeared much overcome. Upon his person were
found papers proving his cennection with the Society
for the Prevention of Crime, besides a long list of the
violators of the Excise law, with dates and full particulars of each violation. Williams will be arraigned
at the Tombs Police Court this morning and Granges
will be arrested as soon as he can be found.

The Best High-Class Cigarottes Kinney Bros. Special Favours.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

DEVAN-SCOVILLE-In the lat Congregations Courts Stamford, Conu., June 19, by the Rev. Samn 4 coville, pastor of the church, Jr. Saencer Cone Devan, 6 Savan-nah, Ga., son of Dr. T. T. Devan, formerly of the city, to Harriet Beecker Scoville, danghter of the emcisting clergyman, and granddaughter of the leate Henry Ward Beecker. DOSTER-PORTER-OR Thursday, June 28, 1856, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Wm. H. Rice, of the German Moravian Church, Gen, William E. Doster, of Bethlehom, Fa., and Ruth, younger daughter of Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, of Now-York.

HAND-AVERY-ON Wednevlay, June 27, 1888, at Mans field, Ohlo, Miss Sara Lord Aver, daughter of Mya. Ruths L. Avery, to Rev. Alfred C. Hand, of Buffalo, N. Y.

STIMPSON-BUCKMAN-At Hudson, Wednesday. June 27, by the Rev. Geo, C. Yeisley, E. B. Stimpson, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Carrie A. Buckman, of Hudson, M. Y.

DIED.

BARTHOLOMEW-Mrs. Marr Bartholomew, at North-Branch, New-Jersey, on the 27th inst. Puneral from her late residence, 205 Wort 434-st., at 19 o'clock this morning. DUNCAN-Entered into rest Thursday, June 28, Georgianna, daughter of the late Ralph E. E. P. Duncan and Jane (Barlow) Duncan.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Interces-

HENDRICKSON-On June 27, 1888, after a long sickness,
Forman Hendrickson, in the 75th year of bis age.
Funeral at his late residence, 53 Monticello-ave., Jersey
City Heights, Friday afternoon, June 29th inst., at &
o'clock.

IRVIN-At Oyster Bay, L. I., June 27, Richard Irvin, of New York, aced 89. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ser-vices at his residence, 21 West 21st-st., on Saturday, at 10

o'clock.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MARKS—On Wednesday, June 27, at Sound Beach, Conn.

Lucy A., wife of Amasa A. Marks, age 63.

Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church,

Saturiay, June 30, at 2:30.

Carriaces will be at Sound Beach Desot on arrival of train

leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:02 and train from the

East arriving at 1:44.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend. OTHEMAN—Entered into rest on Thursday morning, June 28, in the Sist year of her ago, Emarancy D., widow of Rev. Edward Otheman.
Funeral at her late residence, in Chelsea, Mass., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Funeral from parents' residence, 104 West 100th-st, Saturday, June 30, at 1 o'clock. VEAZEY-At Portamouth, Va. June 27, 1888, of Sypholo-fever, Rev J. Howard Veazev, late rector of St. John's Church, at Gibbaborough, N. J. WHEELER-Entered into rest on the 27th inst, after a-lone illness, at North Stonington, Conn., Edgar H. Wheeler, son of the late Dudley R. Wheeler. Funeral private.

WITTE-June 8, 1888, at Luzerne, Switzerland, James B. Witte, aged 36 years. YARRINGTON-At Westchester, Thursday, June 28, after a lingering filess, Mrs. Catherine J. Yarrington, in the Sith year of her age,

Special Notices.

A Grand Public Mass Meeting

TO RATIFY THE CHICAGO NOMINA

> TIONS Will be held

AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, AT 8 P. M.

under the auspices of TRE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

HON, ROSWELL G. HORR, Michigan COL. R. G. INGERSOLL

and other distinguished speakers will be present and ade dress the meeting.

ALL WHO ARE IN SYMPATRY WITH THE REPUB LICAN PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES ARE

CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

ADMISSION FREE. Hankinson's Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 15 East 27th-st. Established 1861, Cartago free on this island south of 160th-st. Send for circular.

"To Mothers."

"To Mothers."

Nrs. Winslow's Scottene Sygup, for Children Teething, softens the guns, reduces infa amatiss, allays all pair, cures wind colle and disrebus. Torontr-avecents a betfin Contents of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUND

First Page—Story of the Nomination.

Second Page—Indianapolis the Mecca—Victory in the Air.

Third Page—Dislike to Mr. Blaine—Opening the Reichstag—Foreign News.

Fourth Page—In Lawless Times—Talk About the Ticket.

Fifth Page-For the Family Circle-Our Young Folks. Sixth Page-Harrison's Sound Record-Personal-The

Fifth Page—For the Family Circle—Cur round Fixth Page—Harrison's Sound Record—Personal—The Talk of the Day.

Sixth Page—Mr. Depew Sure of Victory—Mr. Soventh Page—Editorials.

Ninth Page—Editorials.

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Ninth Page—Editorials.

Ninth Page—Holterials.

Tenth Page—Holterials.

Tenth Page—The Big Debate Renewed—Mr. Cleveland Accepts—Washington News.

Eleventh Page—Agricultural.

Twelfth Page—Joyce.

Thirteenth Page—Robbed the Bank and Fied—Death by Rain and Fied—Miscellaneous News.

Fourteenth Page—Pendons for Old Soldiers.

Fitteenth Page—Basehall Contests—A Noble Gift to New-York—Markets.

Sixteenth Page—Markets—Advertisements.

Copies in waspers ready for mailing can be had in

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing cas be had in The Tribune Counting Room for 3 cents each.

Post Office Notice. Should be read daily by all interested, as changes mag cour at any time.

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any purticular steamor, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

FRIDAY-At 3 p. m. for Guatemala and Puerte Certez, per ateamship Prof. Morse, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY—At 3 p. m. for Guatemaia and Puerte Certez, possteamship Prof. Morse, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for Norway direct, per steamship.
Thingvalia (eiters must be directed "per Thingvalia )".

at 7 p. m. for Great Britain, Ireland, Beigium and Neitheerlands, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown (letters for other European centuries must be directed "per
Aurania"); at 7 a. m. for Germany, Austria, Dommark, Sweden, Norway, Russia and Turkey, per eteamship Eibe, via Bremon (lotters for Great Britain, Ireland,
Beigium and Netherlands via Southamptoo, mast be
directed "per Eibe"); at 7 a. m. for the Netherlands,
via Amsterdam, por steamship Zanadam (eiters must
be directed "per Zaandam"); at 7:30 a. m. for Seotland
direct, per steamship Farnessia, via Glaagow (letters
must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 7:40 a. m. for
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portogal, per
steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 10 a. m. for
Central America and Seuth Pacific ports per steamship
Colorado, via Aspinwall, (letters for Costa Rica and
Guatemala must be directed "per Celorado); as

10 a. m. for the Windward Islands, per
steamship Morie); at 10:30 a. m. for Pars and Permanbuce per steamship Coarenne; at 11 a. m. for Hayti, Curscoa, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Gulann, per
steamship Trins Willem I. (isters must be directed
"per Prins Willem I."); at 3 p. m. for Kuntan, per steamship S. Pis.
zati, from New-Orieana.

Malls for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic (from San
Prantscoo), close here Jaju via at 7 m. m. Malls for the

zati, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per "teamship Gaelic (from San Francisco), close here July "5, at 7 p, m. Mails for the Hawaiian islands, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco), close here July "11, at 7 p, m. Mails for Australia, New-Zeeland, Hawaiian, Fili and Samoan Islands, per steamship Zeelandis (from San Francisco), close here July "22, at 1830 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania, with British mails for Australia). Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papelli from San Francisco), close here July "33, at 7 p. m. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fia, and these by steamser, via Key West, Fla, close at this effice daily at 22:30 a.m.

"The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged at the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to Sau Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of salling of steamers are dispatched disease the same day. Post Office, New-York, June 22, 1888.

Dolitical Notices.

Republican Campel in Club, 13th Assembly District. A Grand Republican Rally and Rattication Meeting with held at GBAND OPERA HOUSE HALL (surrance on 23d taken on FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 eleck, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Benjamin Harrison in President, and Levi P. Morton for Vice-Fresident. Empenspoakers will address the meeting. C. A. WINCE, Free, JOHN M. VAN WYCK, WILLIAM H., REED, Jr. Secretaries.